

NOT A ROTTER

COUNTRESS CASTELLANE DID NOT LEAVE THE ROYALISTS ON SUNDAY.

According to Her Husband, She Did Not Leave Her Seat When President Loubet Was Assaulted.

ACTION OF THE DEPUTIES

AN OVERWHELMING VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Disturbances at Autell and Attack on the President Stigmatized by 513 to 32 and 326 to 123.

LOUBET STRONGER THAN EVER

HIS POPULARITY ONLY INCREASED BY RECENT HAPPENINGS.

Cabinet Determined to Punish Unjust Officials and Mischief Makers—Dreyfus to Start for Home Thursday.

PARIS, June 5.—Comte and Comtesse Boni de Castellane assure the correspondent of the Associated Press that there is no truth in the statement that the Comtesse was mixed up in the rioting on the Autell race course yesterday. The Comtesse was indiscreetly surprised to see her name connected with the affair. The story originally appeared in La Presse of this city, which said it had received the information from a source usually reliable. The Count has also written a letter to the Echo de Paris denying the statement that the Comtesse (formerly Anna Gould, of New York) placed herself at the head of the royalists yesterday. The Count declares his wife does not belong to the clubs and that she did not leave her seat, from which she could not even see what was occurring.

The government won a decided victory in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the adoption of resolutions condemning the disturbances at Autell.

M. Le Merle, the examining magistrate, to-night began the interrogation of those under arrest for participating in yesterday's rioting. Ten, including M. de Panisse Passy, have been provisionally released. About fifteen will be prosecuted on the charge of rebellion, for which the maximum punishment is five years' imprisonment. The charge against Comte Christiana is of assaulting a magistrate while in the exercise of his functions, an offense punishable by imprisonment for from two to five years.

The Municipal Council this afternoon discussed the Autell affair, and M. Blanc, prefect of police, announced that fifty of those under arrest would be prosecuted for insulting the President. He admonished severely upon the cowardice of Count Christiana, who now pretends that he struck the President by accident in his attempt to escape from the melee. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its abhorrence to the insulting demonstration and its respectful sympathy with and confidence in M. Loubet.

The prefect of police, M. Blanc, ordered the Autell Club, of which the Comte d'Ion, who was one of the ring-leaders at Autell yesterday, is president. A police commissary thereupon proceeded to the club's entrance on the Rue de la Concorde and cleared the members out after which he affixed seals to the doors. Vigorous measures have been taken to suppress demonstrations. Mounted detachments of Republican Guard have been stationed about the Place de la Concorde, in the Rue de l'Elysee and in the Rue des Tuileries.

Lieutenant Guillard has been arrested and charged not only with uttering seditious cries, but with attempting M. Touny, chief of the municipal police.

The scenes at Autell on Sunday and in the Chamber of Deputies Monday have only had the effect of increasing the popularity of President Loubet and of strengthening the hand of the government. The promptitude of the premier, M. Dupuy, in carrying out his promise to insure justice as soon as the Court of Cassation had pronounced judgment is regarded as proving that he himself can show a clean bill and that though he was premier at the time, General Merle kept him ignorant of the measures adopted against Dreyfus. Interviews with leading personalities who witnessed the incident at Autell are published, all testifying to the savagery of the demonstration.

It is asserted that, although the price of admission to the paddock was 50 francs, this was full of cochons, footmen and valets, evidently intended to create a disturbance. Countess Tourny, wife of the Italian ambassador to France, was sitting on M. Loubet's left during the attack, and he asked her whether she intended to stay. She replied: "Certainly, Monsieur Le President, and I not in the place of honor!"

Captain Barthelemy, of the Marchand mission, attracted considerable attention to himself during the affair and was publicly kissed by Dreyfus d'Uzes. Among those arrested whose names have not hitherto been called are Comte Fronsente, Vicomte Combe and Comte Moutiers Merilville.

M. Emile Zola arrived in Paris from London yesterday evening, but refused to see anybody excepting his intimate friends. There is no excitement in the street where he resides, the Rue de Bruxelles, but policemen have been stationed near his residence.

FLIED TO HILLS

FILIPINOS ROUTED BY COL. WHALLEY AND THE "TIN-CLADS."

Driven from an Intrenched Position Near Morong, After Nine Had Been Killed and Five Wounded.

SULTAN OF SULU DEFIANT

HAS IMPORTED ARMS AND INTENDS TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Admiral Dewey to Leave Hong-Kong For New York, Via Suez Canal, This Afternoon.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES DISCUSSED AT LENGTH.

Dispatches Received from General Otis and President Schurman, but Their Contents Withheld.

MANILA, June 5.—Two battalions of the Washington troops under Colonel Whalley on board cascos were towed from Pasig to Morong, on Sunday, and landed under cover of a well-directed fire from the "tin-clad" army gunboats Napihan and Covadonga. The rebels, who were entrenched in the outskirts of the town, reserved their fire until the troops were ashore and in the open. The American artillery opened fire on the insurgents and drove them from their positions, killing nine of them and wounding five. Washington troops then took the town, the rebels fleeing to the hills.

While the Americans were on their way to Morong, the insurgents opened fire from a shore battery at Ancon, their first shot striking the Covadonga at a range of 3,500 yards. The Napihan was fired at.

BRAVE SIGNAL-SERVICE MEN.

Official Report on Their Work in the Country About Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Reports from the chief signal officer at Manila and from Major A. C. Devo, of the quartermaster's department, were made public by the War Department to-day. The report of the signal officer sketches in considerable detail the work of the signal corps in the islands and speaks in terms of high praise of the work of both officers and men. A number of instances of rapid work and distinguished bravery on the part of officers and men in the field are given.

Among the officers mentioned for distinguished service under fire are: Captain Edgar Russell, Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., Lieut. F. H. Bailey, Lieut. Charles H. Gordon, Lieut. E. E. Kelly and Lieut. George S. Gibbs. Among the men and non-commissioned officers are especially mentioned: Sergeant Thomas McGee, Corporal William F. S. Schenckman and Fred Schald and Private Tracy E. Inman, for repairing a line under heavy fire. Sergeant Daniel L. Hopkins, for similar work through a burning village; Corporal Fred G. Ellerman, for carrying the wounded from one field under fire; Sergeant Emmet R. Jones and William Hower, Corporal Fritz Biebel and Private Allan Forman, for maintaining signals with the navy from Fort Malate while standing under fire; Hower and Biebel also marking the advance line with flags during a charge; Sergeant Paul O. Panton, David T. Flannery and Arthur Alexander, for gallantry under fire at Calocan; Sergeant A. N. Maxeiner and Privates Wier and Prendergast, for long and trying service under fire at outposts, and Private H. B. Young, for carrying a message to a blockhouse in the face of a heavy fire.

The report of Major Devo, of the quartermaster's department, relates merely to the number of conveyances, pack trains and saddle animals in service with the troops, the statement being that they are well supplied for all requirements.

SULTAN OF SULU A REBEL

He Has Imported Arms for the Purpose of Fighting Americans.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong-Kong says: "The Sultan of Sulu who, it was supposed, was favorably disposed toward the United States, it now turns out has imported a large quantity of arms from Singapore via Santakan, with a view to resist the Americans. These arms he has stored on the island of Basil and he is raising a force of Sepoys at Singapore. It is believed the decision of the Sultan to fight the United States is the result of Bray's mission to Singapore in April."

Joseph Henry Grimes has a suit in the Supreme Court against Aguinaldo, through his attorneys, Agoncillo and Lichano, for \$25,000, which he alleges is one-fourth of the profits of the Abbey expedition to which he is entitled.

DEWEY TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Will Leave Hong-Kong at 4 o'clock This Afternoon.

HONG-KONG, June 5.—Admiral Dewey left the Peak Hotel and returned to the Olympia yesterday. This morning he paid farewell calls to Governor General Gascoigne and the commanders of the war ships in the harbor. Admiral Dewey's health has been considerably benefited by his residence at the Peak. He has refused all social invitations and has taken a perfect rest. He appears somewhat haggard from the effects of the continual strain he has been under and of the climate.

The Olympia will sail at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but Admiral Dewey will not give a farewell dinner, nor will he accept one. It is hoped the quiet change and the voyage will quite restore him to health by the time he reaches New York. The details of the ports at which he will call are still undecided, but it is probable that stops will be made at Singapore and Colombo. The admiral seems anxious to avoid all display and merely to seek rest. His officers

CONFERENCES AT WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Manila Considered at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—General Corbin was at the White House some time to-night going over with the President dispatches from Manila and other places and considering matters in connection with the campaign in Luzon. There was nothing, however, from General Otis that the officials care to make public. Although aware several days ago of the prospective campaign for driving the insurgents out of the peninsula of Morong, no detailed report of the movements of troops has been received by the War Department. There was a long dispatch to-day from General Otis, but it dealt mainly with routine matters, including the examination of officers for promotion, but failed to give any account of the latest military operations. For prudential reasons the authorities are keeping from the public the important military planning between here and Manila regarding questions of policy and contemplated military movements.

No definite information was obtainable to-day as to the subject of discussion during the conference at the White House late last night between the President, Secretary Hay, acting Secretary of War McKelvey and Adjutant General Corbin. The latter refused to refer to the matter in any manner. Mr. McKelvey says the dispatches received referred exclusively to future military movements, which it would be impolitic to make public at this time. It is believed that advice was received from President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, that the conference prepared some instructions to govern the conduct of the officers in the Philippines and in accordance with the suggestions contained in the cable advice, and these were promptly cabled to Manila. The fact that the secretary of war was called into the conference, the President is taken as an indication that the subject discussed was not purely military in character, but related in some manner to large questions of policy connected with the Philippines, perhaps relating again to some fresh overture from the insurgents. The matter is said to be in such shape that publication at this time would defeat the object in view.

OTIS'S Weekly Death Report.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—General Otis reports the following deaths since his last weekly report:

Typhoid fever, May 27, William Donsley, private, Company C, First California; May 28, Fred Kruger, private, Company K, Third Infantry; May 29, Edward May, private, Company K, Third Infantry; May 30, Charles Karger, private, Company M, Third Infantry; strangled, peritonitis, James McConnaughey, private, Company B, Second Infantry; May 31, Edward May, private, Company K, Third Infantry; strangled, peritonitis, James McConnaughey, private, Company B, Second Infantry; May 31, Edward May, private, Company K, Third Infantry; strangled, peritonitis, James McConnaughey, private, Company B, Second Infantry.

Must Hold the Philippines.

CHICAGO, June 5.—"The action of Germany in getting possession of the remaining Spanish islands in the Pacific makes it doubly necessary that we should hold on to the Philippines," said John Barrett, former minister to Germany. "If we give them up, Germany will take them only too willingly," he continued, "and that means we will never become the leading power in commerce or influence in the Pacific where we should by destiny and natural position be forever first. Germany is a most enterprising commercial nation, as well as ambitious for power and influence. She will take the prizes if we do not." Mr. Barrett believes the present situation in the Philippines does not demand a large army.

Probably Merely a "Feeler."

LONDON, June 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The rumor that Germany has offered to exchange a cable station in the Carolines for a similar station in the Philippines is contradicted here."

Oregonians to Start This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—General Otis reports that the War Department that the Oregon regiment will leave for the United States this week. It will be sent direct to Portland, Ore., for muster out at Vancouver barracks.

MR. BLAND'S CONDITION.

Missouri's Noted Silverite Suffering from Nervous Prostration.

LEBANON, Mo., June 5.—Congressman Richard P. Bland's condition to-night is very serious and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. While he has rallied somewhat from the apparent collapse of Sunday, there is great anxiety on the part of his immediate friends and attending physicians. All the members of his family are at the congressman's bedside, the absent ones having telegraphed their sympathy. The patient is suffering from nervous prostration, the result of an attack of grip shortly after his return from Washington, and has been confined to his room for two months. His extreme physical weakness is at present the most alarming feature of the case, which at this time of life renders the issue extremely doubtful and his inability to sleep without the use of opiates is another element of danger.

SIX FIREMEN INJURED.

Destruction of a Feed Store That Was Once a Dramatic Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Frank P. Fello's feed and grain store, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, was destroyed by fire early to-day and six firemen were hurt. The injured are: Richard Berry, acting assistant chief; Edward Ralston, Harry Parker, Patrick Mohan and James Dolan. The origin of the blaze is unknown. Loss about \$25,000. Years ago the feed store was a dramatic hall known as the Drawing Room, in which many actors and actresses made their first appearances.

AMERICANS GET A CONTRACT

Will Construct an Army and Barracks for Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—An architectural and engineering firm of this city has just been awarded a contract by the Venezuelan government to perfect plans and supervise the construction of an army and barracks near Caracas. The cost will exceed \$20,000 bolivars, or about \$200,000 in American money. Nine-tenths of the labor employed will be Venezuelans. A time limit of fifteen months is fixed by the contract. About 5,000 men are quartered in the barracks on the unprotected side.

SUDDEN DEATH

FRANK THOMSON, PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

His Demise Unexpected, Though He Had Been Suffering from Indigestion for About Two Weeks.

RETURNED HOME ON MAY 20

AFTER INSPECTING THE GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM HE MANAGED.

And Took to His Bed, but His Friends Had Reluctantly Not Regard His Condition as Serious.

SKETCH OF AN ACTIVE CAREER

ENTERED THE PENNSYLVANIA'S SERVICE WHEN 17 YEARS OLD.

And Rose by His Own Efforts to the Presidency of the Company—His Traits and Personality.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at 7:30 o'clock this evening at his home at Marlton, a few miles out of the city. Mr. Thomson had been ill about two weeks. He returned to his home on May 20 from a tour of inspection which he, with other officials of the company, had made over the main and leased lines of the Pennsylvania railroad system. The trip had occupied about a week. Upon his return home he was suffering from acute indigestion and at once took to his bed and placed himself in the hands of his physician. Mr. Thomson had enjoyed extraordinary good health and his relatives and friends believed he would soon rally and recover from his indisposition. His death to-night was rather sudden and was wholly unexpected.

In every field of American development Scotch ancestry is conspicuous. Many factors of the learned professions, the factors of the business world, and the high officials of commerce and industry look back with pride to a lineage of the land of the thistle and heather. A family of this description is that of Thomson. In 1771 Alexander Thomson sailed from Scotland and settled as a pioneer in the Cumberland valley. Among his children was a son, Alexander, who, after winning distinction in the military and naval services, represented his district in Congress from 1824 to 1832. Returning to the practice of his profession he became judge of the Sixteenth judicial district and subsequently professor of law in Marshall College.

His son, Frank Thomson, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., on July 3, 1831. His rudimentary classical education was received at the Chambersburg Academy, but he did not inherit the paternal taste for the law. With the foresight which has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of his life, he saw in the practical work of the railroad an attractive and promising field of action, and when seventeen years old he entered the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for instruction. A four years' course of training in this great school of applied science made him a mechanical engineer, who could build a locomotive through every stage of the progress, from the crude iron to the finished engine. He was the product of his own skill.

HIS ABILITY TESTED.

It required little time for Col. Thomas A. Scott, general superintendent of the road, to detect in the young engineer evidences of unusual ability, and the outbreak of the civil war furnished the opportunity for testing his judgment. Col. Scott had been appointed by President Lincoln assistant secretary of war, and placed in charge of all matters relating to the transportation of troops and supplies, and he called Frank Thomson to his aid as chief assistant. Mr. Thomson was placed in charge of the scene of his operations being the South and the upper Southwest, where he constructed railroads and bridges, repaired those which had been damaged by the exigencies of war, directed the transportation of troops and the forwarding of supplies to the front. The signal success of his efforts in this dangerous undertaking not only received fitting recognition from the War Department, but marked him as a railroad man of rare promise. At the conclusion of active hostilities in this territory he was relieved from military duty, and in June, 1864, was appointed superintendent of the eastern division of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, which occupied his time until March, 1874. After this experience promotion came rapidly. In March, 1873, he was made superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona.

In this place the vast information and experience which he had gained from his course in the shops were applied to the work of practical locomotive construction, and so was laid the foundation of the system which has since produced those celebrated locomotives known as the "Pennsylvania Railroad standard engine." On July 1, 1874, he relinquished this post to become general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburgh and Erie. As general manager he introduced a number of reforms in the management, administration and maintenance of the road. The standard track and solid roadbed owe their existence to his efforts, and the system of track inspection and the guard of grades for the best sections of tracks were instituted by him. The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque stations and the ornamentation of grounds, the use of the block-signal system and other safety appliances were all distinctive features of his management. He has also been instrumental in developing that high grade discipline for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is noted.

AS VICE PRESIDENT.

On Oct. 1, 1882, Mr. Thomson became second vice president, and on Oct. 27, 1888, was advanced to the post of first vice president. During his incumbency of the vice presidential office Mr. Thomson had charge of the traffic arrangements of the system, both in the freight and passenger branch, and as administrative officer of the road and direct representative of the president was in a position to carry out to their fullest fruition the progressive reforms which he instituted as general manager. His direct supervision of the traffic arrangements existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections kept him in close touch with all the railway interests of the country.

SAMOANS DISARMING.

Both Factions Surrendering Guns to Representatives of the Powers.

APIA, Samoa Islands, May 31, via Auckland, N. Z.—Both native factions, the Matatoans and the Matafians, are disarming. Matafians have surrendered 1,000 guns.

FORTHESIRAR

GRANT OF NEARLY \$200,000 VOTED GEN. LORD KITCHENER.

Action Taken by House of Commons After a Speech by Mr. Balfour Extolling the Sudan Conqueror.

VOTE OPPOSED BY MR. MORLEY

BECAUSE THE LATE MAHDI'S TOMB HAD BEEN DESACRATED.

Robert Wallace, a Liberal Member of the House, Seized with Cerebral Paralysis While Speaking.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DEPEW

THE SENATOR CALLS FRENCH ROYALISTS "YOUNG EXQUISITES."

He Couldn't Lunch with the Prince of Wales on Account of the Crowd—The Peace Conference.

LONDON, June 5.—Lord Kitchener, arrived here to-day and called on A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, with whom he had a long interview. Mr. Balfour, in introducing the vote of £200,000 (\$300,000) for Lord Kitchener in the House of Commons to-day, said the fact that the power of Mahdism was crushed was due to the genius of the man they desired to honor and reward. He expressed the hope that those who objected to the policy of the Sudan advance would think that a reason for resisting the vote, as such a course would be introducing politics into military matters. He then dwelt with admiration on the way the sirdar had surmounted difficulties and organized victories by his "unserving and almost superhuman industry" deserving a signal mark of gratitude and honor, and he, Mr. Balfour, believed that in proposing the vote of £200,000 he was only carrying out the wishes of the House and of the country.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the opposition leader, cordially supported the motion, while expressing regret at the treatment of the Mahdi's tomb, which he regarded as an error of judgment. Mr. Balfour did not refer in his speech to the incident of the Mahdi's head, excepting indirectly when he said he conceived that there was only one question before the House, namely, military merit.

In connection with his reference to military merit, Mr. Balfour declared that those who wished to withhold reward because he carried out a policy of which they disapproved were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders but to know whose orders they were obeying. Mr. Balfour added that the country whose army concerned itself with politics was in verge of military despotism.

John Morley, the former Liberal chief secretary for Ireland, opposed the vote on the ground of treatment of the Mahdi's head, to which Mr. Balfour replied that in essence it was a matter of military merit. It was the first duty of the man responsible for the safety of the men and officers left in charge of Omdurman to root out the fanatical superstition which had been the strength of Mahdism for years, Mr. Balfour admitted, however, that perhaps the re-interment of the remains might have been conducted in a better manner.

The House voted General Lord Kitchener a grant of £200,000, nearly \$300,000. While speaking during the debate on the grant Mr. Robert Wallace, Liberal member for Perth, was seized with cerebral paralysis. He was carried away in an ambulance and never regained consciousness.

Lord Kitchener, General Roberts, of Kandahar, and the Duke of Marlborough were in the gallery of the House of Commons during the debate. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States Embassy, were also among those who listened to the debate.

THOSE "YOUNG EXQUISITES."

Senator-Elect Depew Thinks They Are in a Tight Place.

LONDON, June 5.—Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew with his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., will leave for Paris to-morrow. "It is impossible to say what will develop in France as the outcome of the present political conditions," he remarked to the correspondent of the Associated Press, "and I propose to watch events there for a week or so myself. My son and I will go to the Lyceum Theater to-night to see Henry Irving in Sardou's 'Robespierre,' and then go over and see modern French history made."

It looks to me as if the young squires who attacked M. Loubet yesterday may find themselves in a tight place. I imagine that an attack upon the chief magistrate might lead to a long imprisonment. The main element of doubt as to the punishment of these royalists is what a French journal may do. A man rises in the "Vive la France" and "Vive l'armee," and it makes no difference what the evidence may be, he is acquitted."

Mr. Depew got a new idea of the density of the London traffic and population to-day when he attempted to accept the invitation of the lord mayor of London, Sir John Bosc Moore, to take lunch with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, at Mansion House, the official residence of the lord mayor. He actually got to within a few blocks of his destination, but found the streets so packed that he was utterly unable to proceed either in his cab or on foot, and was compelled to return to his hotel.

Referring to politics, Senator-elect Depew said: "I have every reason to think that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart will be renominated without opposition, and re-elected. If the Democrats make a serious effort to nominate William Jennings Bryan as their presidential candidate, on the other hand, a large faction of Democrats are anxious to rid themselves of the free-trader burden, and they are taking up the anti-extension and anti-trust cries. So it looks as if

OTHER DEATHS.

Dr. W. E. Moore, an Old and Well-Known Presbyterian Divine.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—Dr. W. E. Moore, one of the oldest and best known Presbyterian divines in the country, died this afternoon from bronchitis contracted at Minneapolis during the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, of which body he was permanent clerk.

He served in the Second United States Infantry during the Black Hawk war in 1837-38 and during the civil war was a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania battery. The doctor was seventy-seven years of age. His son, Major Moore, was surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Regiment in Porto Rico.

George Troit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—George Troit, one of the six organizers of the Union League here, is dead, at the age of ninety years. Mr. Troit was born in Boston and graduated from Harvard. For many years he was engaged in business in this city. He retired to private life about twenty-five years ago.

Major A. S. Harding.

LONDON, June 5.—The Honorable Major A. S. Harding, the brother of Viscount Blandford, a brilliant and popular officer of the Scots Fusiliers, who was thrown from his horse in Hyde Park last Wednesday, died this evening.

CAN SPIN METAL.

Cleveland Man Invents a Device That Promises to Work Wonders.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—James H. Bevington, a Cleveland inventor of note, has completed a device for spinning metal which promises to work important changes in various lines of metal manufacturing. The principle on which the discovery is based is extremely simple. The metal that is spun is in tubular form and is placed in a lathe, which turns at the rate of 1,800 revolutions a minute. In all this time the metal becomes hot and softens from the friction. It is then shaped by the operator, according to his wishes. The tool, which consists of hard steel jaws, touching on either side of the revolving tube, can be readily gauged to any desired width and the softened metal spun down to the proper size. It may be any size or shape, so long as a circular form is retained.

SCENES IN THE DEPUTIES.

Royalist Put Out, and the Government Declaration Adopted.

PARIS, June 5.—The government to-day accepted an immediate discussion of the interpretation of M. La Loge, Independent Socialist, representing one of the Saint Denis districts of the Seine, on the subject of the incident at Autell, which occurred yesterday on the Autell race course. There were violent scenes in the Chamber during the debate owing to royalist denunciations of President Loubet and the soldiers on duty had to expel the chief anti-Loubet speaker, M. Louis de la Langentaye. Finally an order for the day was decreed by the government, and approving the declaration of Autell and approving the declaration of Autell and approving the declaration of Autell.

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